

grey lunules with white lines there are two yellow confluent blotches between the tails (the lower one edged below with black), and before the lower tail a small black dot. The hind margin of the fore wings is excised from the apex to vein 4, and the hind wings are tailed at veins 7 and 4.

Expanse of wings 26 millim.

Both sexes from the Khasias.

Like *E. moza* this species occurs of two sizes, the larger form reaching 32 or 34 millim.

XXXIV.—*Descriptions of Four new Lizards from Roebuck Bay, N.W. Australia, obtained by Dr. Dahl for the Christiania Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Diplodactylus stenodactylus.

Head very convex; snout rounded, as long as the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, slightly longer than the diameter of the orbit; ear-opening small, round. Body and limbs rather stout. Digits cylindrical, not dilated at the ends, covered above and below with small granular scales; apical shields small, longer than broad. Body and limbs uniformly granulate above and below. Granules on the snout a little larger than those on the back of the head; rostral twice as broad as deep, with median cleft above; nostril pierced between the first labial, a large internasal, which is in contact with its fellow, and four granules; ten upper and as many lower labials; symphysial trapezoid; no chin-shields, but enlarged flat granules gradually passing into the minute granules of the throat. Male with three præanal pores on each side and a conical tubercle on each side of the base of the tail. Pale brownish above, with a light, brown-edged vertebral stripe bifurcating on the neck, passing through the eyes, its branches meeting again on the end of the snout; the brown dotted with lighter; lower parts white.

	millim.
From snout to vent.....	45
Head.....	12
Width of head.....	8
Fore limb.....	14
Hind limb	19

This new species, described from a single male specimen without tail, is allied to and appears to connect *Diplodactylus*

Steindachneri, Blgr., and *Ceramodactylus damæus*, Lucas and Frost, the latter probably bearing no real affinity to the genus to which it has been referred.

Egernia Dahlii.

Head short. A strong curved groove behind the nostril; nasal divided below the nostril; frontonasal broader than long, forming a broad suture with the rostral; præfrontals forming a median suture; frontal about once and a half as long as broad, a little longer than the interparietal; five supraoculars, second largest; eight or nine supraciliaries; sixth and seventh upper labials below the eye; three large temporals and a pair of large nuchals. Ear-opening as large as the eye-opening, with five or six short obtuse lobules anteriorly. 46 scales round the middle of the body, smooth, or dorsals faintly striated, laterals smallest, ventrals a little smaller than dorsals. The adpressed limbs just meet. Digits short. Tail compressed, tapering to a fine point, a little longer than head and body. Uniform pale reddish brown above, grey on the sides, white beneath.

	millim.
Total length	440
Head	38
Width of head	32
Body	172
Fore limb	52
Hind limb	66
Tail	230

Two specimens.

In its large size and stout form this species resembles *E. dorsalis*, Ptrs., and *E. major*, Gray, from both of which it is easily distinguished by its smaller scales and smaller ear-lobules. The large size and shorter head distinguish it from *E. Whitii*, Lacép.

Lygosoma ocellatum.

Section *Hinulia*. The distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and a half in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderate, obtuse; loreal region nearly vertical. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a semidivided nasal; no supranasal; no postnasal; rostral widely separated from the frontonasal, which is broader than long; præfrontals in contact with their inner angles; frontal a little longer than the frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the three anterior supraoculars; four

supraoculars, second largest; seven supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals distinct, as long as the interparietal; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; two pairs of nuchals; sixth and seventh upper labials below the eye. Ear-opening oval, as large as the eye-opening, the anterior border with four or five pointed lobules. 36 smooth scales round the body, laterals smallest, dorsals as large as ventrals. Two enlarged præanals. The hind limb reaches the wrist of the adpressed fore limb. Toes rather long and slender, compressed; subdigital lamellæ unicarinate, 22 under the fourth toe. Brown above and on the sides, with ten longitudinal series of elongate white, black-edged ocellar spots; posterior upper labials vertically barred black and white; auricular lobules white; lower parts uniform white.

	millim.
From snout to vent	95
Head	16
Width of head.....	11
Fore limb.....	24
Hind limb	40

A single specimen.

Lygosoma Colletti.

Section *Hinulia*. The distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and two thirds in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderate, pointed; loreal region nearly vertical. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in the centre of an undivided nasal; no supranasal; no postnasal; rostral widely separated from the frontonasal, which is broader than long and narrowly in contact with the frontal; latter shield as long as its distance from the posterior border of the parietals, in contact with the three anterior supraoculars; four supraoculars, first largest; seven supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals distinct, as long as the interparietal; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; three pairs of nuchals; fifth and sixth upper labials below the eye. Ear-opening smaller than the eye-opening, with a large opercle-like scale on its anterior border. 24 smooth scales round the body, the two median dorsal and ventral series largest. Two large præanals. The hind limb reaches the elbow of the adpressed fore limb. Toes long and slender, compressed; subdigital lamellæ unicarinate, 23 under the fourth toe. Pale brownish above, with seven dark brown longitudinal streaks; a black stripe on each side, from the end of the snout to near the end of the tail; below this a

white lateral stripe edged with grey; head golden above, with five dark brown longitudinal lines; upper lip and lower parts uniform white.

	millim.
Total length	131
Head	9
Width of head	5
Body	32
Fore limb	12
Hind limb	18
Tail	90

A single specimen.

XXXV.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Heterocera from Hunan, Central China.* By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Fam. Chalcosiidæ.

Corma laranda, sp. n.

Male.—Primaries and secondaries smoky black: primaries, a small greyish-white spot at the base of the cell, and one below near the inner margin; a greyish-white curved band crosses the wing at the end of the cell, extending from the costal margin to near the anal angle, beyond which are two apical greyish-white spots. Underside greyish white, with the black spots very distinct, but very much larger than they are in *Corma maculata*, Hamps. The head, thorax, and abdomen black, the collar and tegulæ edged with yellow; the underside of the thorax and abdomen yellow; the legs yellow; antennæ black.—*Female* very similar to the female of *C. maculata*, but with all the black markings rather larger.

Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{2}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. China, Hunan (*Mus. Druce*).

Pintia litana, sp. n.

Male.—Primaries and secondaries brownish black; primaries streaked with white at the base and crossed about the middle by a band of six elongated greyish-white spots, the first two in the cell, beyond which is a subapical band of